The People's Korea

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Long May President KIM IL SUNG Live!

PER. SEC.
N.Y.P.L.

KIM IL SUNG Manse To You!

Pascal Lubualu

Kim Il Sung,
The name resounding throughout the world,
You, brilliant creator of the Revolution,
You, man of iron will,
Your Works are like maxims.

Thanks to your thoughts,
Korea of Chollima radiates.
Thanks to your intelligence,
The storm of Revolution rages over the earth.

Your people love you
And their affection for you knows no bounds,
You, sun of new Korea,
Sun of the world in the revolution.

The sun being unable to light up the whole of the earth,
There is the night and the day.
But your great revolutionary thoughts shine
Without distinction between night and day,
Shedding light all over the earth beyond the latitude and the longitude.

In response to your appeal for the final battle against the enemy, U.S. imperialism,
The 40 million have risen.
In support of you
The friends of Revolution hold a conviction of victory.

Our guide intelligent and revered,
Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved,
Manse to you!
Manse to your Party!
Manse to your Works!
O eternal light,
Great Sun of the Revolution!

* Manse means long live in Korean

Greetings of New Year 1974 to Readers of The People's Korea

Chairman Han Duk Su, Central Standing Committee, Chongryun

Dear readers of The People's Korea!

Ringing in the hope-filled New Year of 1974, I, in the name of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the 600,000 Korean nationals resident in Japan, would like to extend fervent felicitations to you and, through you, to all the friends the world over devotedly working for peace, democracy and social progress.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express heartfelt thanks to you for having rendered unreserved support and encouragement to the patriotic activities of Chongryun for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the supreme national aspiration of the Korean people and for the safeguarding of the democratic and national rights of the Korean nationals.

The last year of 1973 was a significant year which saw a brilliant victory in the rightful struggle of the Korean people.

During the past year the Korean people achieved impressive results in all the domains by firmly rallying behind the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. Under the banner of the great *Juche* idea they vigorously strove for the building of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to improve the relations of friendship and cooperation with peoples of various countries.

The Korean people commemorated the 25th anniversary of the founding of their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with higher political zeal and labor feats.

The prospects of an overall fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule have become quite encouraging as a result of continuing innovations taking place in the implementation of the grand programme for socialist construction in the northern half.

Consequently, our country has increased its wealth and might as a developed industrialized socialist state with its international prestige enhanced as never before.

Last year the DPRK established diplomatic relations with many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe; joined the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the World Health Organization with an overwhelming majority support; and set up the office of a permanent observer at the United Nations headquarters.

This represents a signal victory which our country won under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

The last year witnessed a tremendous advance in the struggle of the Korean people for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

All the people in the northern and southern parts of the DPRK expressed total support for the June 23 (the five-point reunification programme) and October 28 speeches of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. They were resolutely opposed to the plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to create two Koreas and rose up in a pan-national struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Noteworthy is the valiant struggle that the patriotic south Korean youth and students and people in other walks of life launched in defiance of the unheard-of fascist oppression, calling for the overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime," the democratization of the society and the peaceful reunification of the homeland.

The kidnap and house arrest of

a democratic figure, Kim Dae Jung by the Pak Jung Hi clique kicked off the anti-fascist and democratization struggle of the south Korean people and led to a further international isolation of the clique.

Against such background, the 28th General Assembly of the U.N., which opened in autumn with a delegation of the DPRK participating for the first time, decided to dissolve the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a long-time U.S. imperialist tool for aggression; frustrated the draft resolution for separate U.N. membership for two Koreas; and expressed unanimous support for the north-south joint communique of July 4, the keynote of which is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

This U.N. action came as a great victory for the Korean people determined to reunify the country in accordance with their own will and with their own efforts, precluding interference from all the outside forces and as a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique bent on perpetuating the division of the nation.

The U.S. imperialists are still maintaining their troops in south Korea under the U.N. flag and are plotting to keep Korea divided. But no force can block the struggle which the Korean people are waging in demand of the independent and peaceful reintegration of the country.

Unprecedented proud exploits were registered in the activities of Chongryun during the past year.

Chongryun consolidated the unity and cohesion of its ranks on a basis of the immortal *Juche* ideology of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and briskly engaged in the patriotic activities for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for other aims.

Fresh feats were scored in the defence of the democratic and national rights of the Korean nationals. Their freedom of travel to the homeland and foreign countries was expanded and the notorious "immigration bill" met with its fourth killing.

Today, the U.S. imperialists, the main force of world imperialism, are persisting in the policy of aggression and war, with their aggressive nature unchanged.

The Japanese militarists are conducting full-scale re-inroads into south Korea, while remaining antagonistic toward the DPRK and subjecting the Korean residents to national discrimination and persecution.

However, the current world situation further favors the peoples of the peace-loving countries including the Korean people that are fighting for freedom, reunification and independence. For a majority of countries to follow the road to independence is a powerful trend in our time.

The U.S.-led imperialists find themselves in a daily-aggravating crisis, political and economic, an inescapable quicksand.

With no amount of desperate attempts can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges stand in the way of the advancing Korean people who are united rock-firm around the great leader President Kim Il Sung, convinced of the justice of their cause. Nothing can unmake the struggle of the peoples of the world for the sake of freedom, democracy, national independence and socialism, in opposition to exploitation and subjugation.

In future, too, the Korean nationals resident in Japan are resolved to uphold the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, to energetically fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, for the preservation of their democratic and national rights and for deepened friendship with the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Expressing a firm confidence that the New Year will see friendly ties become closer between the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world, I sincerely desire that readers of The People's Korea will continue to render more active support and encouragement to the patriotic work of Chongryun.

I express a heartfelt wish for the good health of and fresh success in the work of the dear readers.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

His Fervent Love of People

On New Year Day of 1936

Li Du Chan

Narrated here is an episode about the celebration of the New Year of 1936 in Kuanti, north-east China, by President Kim Il Sung and a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under his personal command, revealing his fervent love for the masses of people and single-hearted patriotism with which he carried the heroic 15-year anti-Japanese armed struggle to a successful end with the liberation of Korea. The story is the second half of an anti-Japanese guerrilla, Li Du Chan's reminiscences, entitled "His Fervent Love of the People." .....Ed.

Everywhere and every day we had felt and witnessed the noble intention of Comrade Commander who loved and paid a high regard to the people, but never before had we been so deeply impressed by his noble virtue as when we were staying in the village near Kuanti before the New Year Day.

In this village too, as in other villages, we endeavoured to help and educate the people, loving them and respecting their customs.

Though the New Year Day was in the offing, we had nothing in the way of feast for the occasion. And what made us feel still more regrettable was our failure to make decent preparations for the meals to serve Comrade Commander with.

Some new recruits and young guerillas appeared rather sad recalling the New Year feasts they had had in company of their parents and relations back home before.

The commanding officers reported this state of mind of the men to Comrade Commander and asked for permission to go to procure food. One of them said:

"This is the unanimous opinion of the men. The New Year Day is near at hand. So we should like to go to the village and get some buckwheat or potato starch and make noodles."

At this Comrade Commander said in the following vein:

We are now engaged in the revolution. It is not for our own comfort and personal interests but for the country's liberation and the people's welfare and interests that we are waging the revolutionary struggle through all kinds of hardships.

Even now when the festival day is approaching the overwhelming majority of the people cannot afford to eat their fill of gruel, to say nothing of rice cakes and boiled rice. And there are so many people who cannot keep their children properly clothed in this depth of rigorous winter.

Let it be that we cannot help the people, but can we ever allow ourselves to consume their rice, even a single grain?

In order to extricate the people from their distress as soon as possible, we must knock down Japanese imperialism and liberate our motherland.

In this way Comrade Commander dissuaded the commanding officers from going to procure food.

The officers were deeply ashamed of themselves for having been callous to the noble intention of Comrade Commander who treasured the people so much.

Now a rumour came to us that the villagers were going to prepare a New Year feast for us with all their hearts.

Moved by the teachings and loving care given them by Comrade Commander, they treated us, the KPRA, with brotherly affections and aided us wholeheartedly.

They thought it the greatest honour to spend the New Year Day with General Kim Il Sung and decided to prepare pork, rice cake, liquor to enjoy the holiday merrily in a grand style with the guerilla troops.

Learning this, we were as happy as if we were going to have the New Year feast in our home villages. We helped the villagers, conducted political work for them with greater energy and hurried with the jobs on hand.

Just at this time Comrade Commander came to the village.

He made rounds of calls on villagers' houses to look into their living conditions and cordially talked with village elders. One of them said:

"The Japanese imperialists and the local bandits have sacked us clean, leaving us in a state of utter destitution. It's been a hell we've lived through. But now that you, General Kim Il Sung, have come, we can sleep in peace and we think we can put on flesh even without eating."

Tears were glistening in the eyes of the old man. In a trembling voice he went on:

"There's a saying that it's a blessed day when an honoured guest has come. And so, today when you, General Kim Il Sung have paid us a visit is the happiest holiday in my life, nay, to everybody in our village.

"A few days and we'll be greeting the New Year. So every family is planning to prepare the holiday feast with their whole hearts so that they can celebrate the holiday grandly in company with you General. Please don't stand on ceremony but honour our New Year celebration with your presence."

Comrade Commander thanked the villagers from the bottom of his heart for their hospitality, but earnestly told them against wasting on the feast on our account, though it was good to cheerfully observe the New Year festival.

The village elders, however, said they would give the world to entertain the unit of General Kim Il Sung, and invited him over and over again to the New Year feast.

After his talks with the villagers Comrade Commander made a round of the companies and chatted with us guerillas, surveying our feelings.

Unable to grasp the profound and noble intent of Comrade Commander, we told him of our joy to enjoy the New Year festival with the village folk who were giving us wholehearted aid.

He remained silent, preoccupied with some thoughts. Then he rose and went towards the headquarters.

Shortly his orderly came in a hurry and conveyed us his orders to get ready for departure. To us it came as something quite unexpected.

"What could be the matter?" we wondered. "Is it that the enemy's coming?"

Wondering thus, we all got ready and fell in.

"Aye, it couldn't be helped," someone blurted. "We must first finish off the Japanese imperialists to make the New Year feast happy and joyful."

Some young guerillas were sorry that the holiday feast should be missed.

We bade farewell to the villagers. The village folk were much disappointed to know that they could not have the New Year festivities with us.

An old man took our hands and would not let go. "You're really going away!" he said. "It seems there's been some fault on our part. Otherwise, how can you leave like this?"

We had to soothe the elders who were sorry. We thanked them many times and said good-bye, explaining over and over again that we had to leave owing to unavoidable circumstances. Nevertheless, they followed us, holding our hands in theirs and saying:

"It's all military affairs, so we cannot interfere with you, but for all that it's truly regrettable. If you take account of our earnest desire, how can you leave just before the New Year Day?"

We were also sorry to part with them. The recruits were all the more so.

It was after dark that we got to the deep forest in the valley of Huangnihotzu.

Comrade Commander gave an order to rest. He told us to repair log huts used by lumberjacks, and stay there.

Only now we came to guess the deep thoughts of Comrade Commander who led us out of the village all of a sudden. But some of the recruits who were unable to grasp what it was all about seemed very much homesick.

"Maybe they're thinking of us back at home eating puddings together," one of them drawled beside the campfire.

Just then Comrade Commander came out and approached the campfire. He sat down opposite us and said something like this:

A gala day is enjoyable for everybody. As a matter of course, it ought to be a day when all can wear a fine dress, enjoy delicious dishes and talk about jolly things one another. But how many people can really enjoy this festive occasion now that the Japanese imperialists and landlords are present in our Korea and in this area of north-east China?

Look at the way inhabitants of the village near Kuanti where we were staying are living. How many of them are leading a decent life, except a few landlords? Most of the villagers are poorly dressed and short of food for the moment. Tomorrow is the New Year Day, but how many children are there who have a new clothing ready for the occasion and how many old people are there who can afford to drink a toast on the morning of the holiday? And some people have already run out of food and so cannot even afford gruel. Many of them go to the landlords and ask for a loan of some sorghum or foxtail millet, but they are only insulted and turned back with empty sacks.

Nevertheless, the people of that village were ready to butcher pigs, make puddings and buy liquor to entertain us. This is something we ought to ponder over. It is true that they were prompted by a sincere motive when they gave us an active support and aid, were desirous of keeping the festivity in our company and wanted to treat us to a delectable feast of dainties. But would it be right for us to receive such an entertainment from them? Can we enjoy the holiday with a peace of mind, eating the meals they serve for us, knowing that some of them have nothing to eat at the very moment? If we, so many of us, stayed there even for a day, we would have given the villagers a lot of burden.

Comrade Commander paused and asked the comrade who had just evinced his longing for the New Year festivity back at home, "What is your opinion?"

The comrade hung his head for shame and remained silent.

"And how say you, the other comrades?" Comrade Commander asked glancing round at us. We all dropped our heads without a word; thinking of the noble and profound intention of Comrade Commander, we were ashamed of our thoughtlessness to have only been delighted by the expectation that we would have the New Year feast together with the village folk.

Comrade Commander awaited our answer for some time, but seeing we did not utter a word, he resumed:

Immediately after the formation of the guerilla army, the troops were few and their weapons were meagre. But how strong we have grown today! Before, our struggle centred on the guerilla bases in some area of Chientao, but it has emerged far out of that area; at present our guerilla army is active in vast areas—the whole of north-east China.

Our method of struggle at first was to assail the enemies with pepper powder, axes, sickles, spears and clubs and wrest a few rifles from them. Now, only four or five years after that, we have come so far as to make expeditions for thousands of *ri*, triumphantly carrying out battles against large enemy forces. At first the Japanese imperialists viciously propagandized that we were "bandits." But now the people themselves do not believe it and the peoples of the Soviet Union and China are rejoiced over our just struggle and its prospects.

Then how is it possible for our force to grow so strong as today? We are an army equipped with Marxist-Leninist ideology and true sons and daughters of the people. We are combatants who unhesitatingly dedicate their lives to the cause of their country and people. The inexhaustible source of our strength lies precisely in the fact that we are one with the people, sharing weal and woe with them.

So we must always be quick and tactful in action, but must at the same time respect the people everywhere, defend their interests as we would our precious lives, endure and put up with whatever hardships and difficulties and live in the spirit of sharing joy and life with the people. Herein lie our real happiness and pride and hopes.

Listening to Comrade Commander's earnest teachings, we reflected upon our previous behaviors with remorse.

The night was late and our meal was ready. As it were, our preparations for the New Year celebration were now full.

The food was no more than boiled millet.

"Engaged in an arduous revolution, we don't think the New Year Day a special occasion," a veteran said, addressing new recruits. "If we eat three times a day, even if it is gruel, that's grand; if we eat cooked rice, that's a feast."

Laughing, the veteran pushed warm millet bowls towards the recruits, urging them to eat.

But the young guerillas conceded to the old. Thus, we urged each other to eat first.

Watching the scene, Comrade Commander was very much gratified and said something like this:

This meal we are now taking, seeing a significant year of victory out and greeting the New Year, is no more than a few spoonfuls of cooked millet, but it is as good as dainties of all lands and seas. And everywhere we go we enjoy the profound love of the people and we are struggling for the liberation of our country and the building of a new society. How could our feelings be swayed by diet?... We have before us so many holidays and festive New Year Days to enjoy together with the people in our liberated homeland. We must fight on without losing this faith, and that is all there is to do.

So saying, Comrade Commander took up the spoon.

His words filled us with a fresh determination to fight well. We all renewed our resolve to beat more enemies in the year lying ahead of us and move up the day of national liberation. Thus, we celebrated that New Year Day most memorably.

I shall not forget that New Year Day for ever. Still fresh in my memory are the deep love of Comrade Commander for the people and his earnest teaching that we should be a true people's army, faithful servants of the people.

In the course of the second expedition to north Manchuria Comrade Commander, while dealing severe political and military blows to the enemy through positive military activities in vast areas, fired the broad sections of the people with revolutionary fervour and organized and united them more firmly. This was of tremendous significance in the advancement of our revolution.

Indeed the brilliant success in the second expedition to north Manchuria was a great fruition of Comrade Commander's brilliant strategy and tactics and superb art of command, his profound love of the people and his revolutionary mass viewpoint.

Every time I think of this, I recall the following words of Comrade Commander:

"To win over the masses is the key to victory in the revolution. Accordingly, it is very important in assuring the final victory of our revolution to have a correct understanding of the class struggle in the northern half of the Republic and conduct it along the right path."

Bearing deep in mind this teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and following his great example, we must always maintain the revolutionary attitude of loving and respecting the people and devoting our all to them as their servants, and we must constantly expand our revolutionary ranks through an efficient combination of the mass line and the class line, thus hastening the final victory of the Korean revolution and the cause of national reunification. We must do our best to achieve this end.

President KIM IL SUNG's Brilliant Exposition of National Question

The Japanese magazine "Mirai" carried in two instalments the thesis "President Kim Il Sung's Theory of the Nation" by Nakagawa Nobuo, Japanese modern historian.

In the thesis the author theoretically explains and proves what a brilliant exposition President Kim Il Sung has given to the national question, guided by the *Juche* idea, and what a great contribution he has made to the development of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

Anti-Imperialist, National Liberation Struggle

At the beginning, the author explains what a great attention the founders of Marxism-Leninism paid to the national question as well as the class question, from what angle they dealt with the national question and what an attitude they took toward this question within the limitation of the given times and circumstances.

The author said: Marx, Engels and Lenin had to approach the national question within the limitation of the given times and circumstances. They dealt with this question chiefly from the stand of the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat of the oppressed nations and from the viewpoint of the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat. Stalin who made a due contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the nation took the stand of deciding the way of drawing in the revolutionary enthusiasm of the national liberation movement of the oppressed nations from the viewpoint of the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat.

As for the question of liquidating national oppression and inequality, this problem cannot but be viewed from the stand of *Juche* on the anti-imperialist national liberation movement of the oppressed countries and nations, the author noted, and continued: Following World War Two the peoples of the oppressed countries and oppressed nations were compelled to wage their own struggles in accordance with their own theories and strategical and tactical lines and, at the same time, they were, for the first time, provided with such possibility.

The author went on:

President Kim Il Sung's theory of the nation is most typical of the *Juche*-oriented theory based on the stand of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed countries and oppressed nations in developing and defining the theory and strategy and tactics needed for this struggle. This deserves an attention from the viewpoint of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the nation, I think.

The kernel of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the nation whose central task is to put an end to the national oppression and inequality is to develop and define the theory and strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

The development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the nation can by no means be achieved through the explanation of classics divorced from practice. This can be achieved only in the country where the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle is going on most fiercely, making most outstanding successes.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea countered the U.S. imperialists' armed intervention, the first of its kind following World War Two, and beat it back, humbling the pride of U.S. imperialism which had boasted of being "invincible" and started it on the downgrade. In the subsequent period, too, it is resolutely struggling in the forefront of battle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism which has been revived as a dangerous aggressor force in Asia under the zealous aegis of U.S. imperialism. It is striving to put an end to the state of division of the country into the north and the south caused and maintained by foreign imperialists' intervention and interference and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme task of the nation.

I should say it is by no means fortuitous that President Kim Il Sung who has guided the struggle of the Korean people for many years as the supreme leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made an important contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the nation.

Establishment of Juche

Saying that President Kim Il Sung studies all problems on the basis of the *Juche* idea he founded in person, the author pointed out: He expounded that it was of primary importance to establish *Juche* not only in the struggle for achieving the national reunification and accomplishing the Korean revolution throughout the country, but also in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The author quoted President Kim Il Sung as saying:

"The struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and colonialism is a sacred liberation struggle for hundreds of millions of oppressed and humiliated people; it is also a great battle to cut the life line of world imperialism. This struggle and the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism are the two major revolutionary forces of our times, and they join into one torrent which will carry imperialism to its grave."

"Today Asia is a region where the revolutionary storm is the most fierce, the main arena of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, and it is here that the life line of imperialism is being cut off."

The author continued:

He defined the anti-imperialist national liberation revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries as one of the two major revolutionary forces of our times along with the revolutionary struggle of the world working class for socialism. He clarified, inter alia, with lucidity that Asia is the main arena of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and the life line of U.S. imperialism is being cut off particularly in this area and that the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression is now facing total bankruptcy. It must be noted that President Kim Il Sung was the first to make this definition which merits particular attention.

This definition scientifically expounds that the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who had long been deprived of their right to shape their own destiny by the foreign imperialists have not only regained this right but held the position as one of the forces deciding the orientation of the world history.

Noting that it is of utmost importance in developing and defining the theories and strategical and tactical lines of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle to have a correct understanding of the two forms of colonialism, old and new, and the world strategy of modern imperialism, the author continued:

Noting that today we are living in an era of revolutionary changes in which the imperialist colonial system is disintegrating beyond retrieve and in a grand historical era in which the national liberation revolution of the oppressed peoples is winning great victory, President Kim Il Sung stressed that the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, however, would not step down from the arena of history of their own accord, and pointed to the attempt of the imperialists to seek the way out of their doom in aggression and war.

The author recalled that President Kim Il Sung threw light on the truth of the domination by modern imperialism in the two forms of colonialism, old and new, defined the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism, as an unavoidable common task of all the peoples of the world and their primary revolutionary task, gave a clear-cut analysis of the world strategy for successfully defeating U.S. imperialism and underscored the necessity of fighting Japanese militarism which has been revived as a dangerous aggressor force in Asia with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

Noting that President Kim Il Sung set forth tasks to the peoples of socialist countries, the working class of the capitalist countries and the peoples of colonies, teaching them how to fight under the specific conditions in which they are placed, the author said:

President Kim Il Sung was the first to give a uniform proposition and evolution on the respective duties and tasks of each of the world anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces. One must not fail to point out the importance of its theoretical and practical significance.

What strategy should the Asian, African and Latin American people possess in their struggle under such circumstances?

On this President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to defeat U.S. imperialism, a struggle must be waged against it vigorously all over the world...

It is particularly important that the peoples of small countries which are carrying out revolutions have complete confidence in victory and that they pool their strength to deal an annihilating blow to U.S. imperialism. Experience shows that if a nation, no matter how small, believes in and relies on the strength of its people, establishes Juche and rises in a resolute struggle, it can defeat any imperialist forces of aggression. If more countries, even though small, pool their strength and fight determinedly against imperialism, their peoples can overwhelm U.S. imperialism on each and every front. The peoples of all countries making revolution should rip the limbs off the U.S. devils and behead them in every part of the world. The U.S. imperialists appear strong, but when the people of many countries attack from all sides and dismember them together, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."

Advanced in this is the strategy of struggle of small countries that they should establish *Juche* and rip the limbs off the U.S. imperialists and behead them with united strength to cope with the strategy of U.S. imperialism for beating all countries one by one.

Proletarian Internationalism

Saying that the setting forth of the fighting strategy of the small countries against the beat-one-by-one strategy of the U.S. imperialists is worthy of notice as one stressing the necessity of the formation of the international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front, the author said:

Needless to say, the international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front put forth by President Kim Il Sung includes "All Socialist Countries and the World Anti-Imperialist Forces..."

It would be wrong to say that we do not hear such advocacy of an international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front in other places. But no one but President Kim Il Sung had ever propounded that small countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America should and can well play a lively and active role in such form of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front and in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front to be formed, by firmly establishing *Juche*.

Particularly noteworthy is it that the proposal of President Kim Il Sung for the formation of the international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front is based on a clear proposition that one should display his utmost self-sacrificing spirit and devotion, holding fast to the principled stand of proletarian internationalism: It is fundamentally different from such practices as trying to drive out others to the most dangerous spots, himself staying in a safe place, or taking issues with others, himself neglecting the fulfilment of his proletarian internationalist duty.

Another pronounced characteristic feature in President Kim Il Sung's advance and advocation of strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of small countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the line of forming an international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front, is the manifestation of an attitude of making full assessment of one's own role suited to one's conditions and circumstances, not accentuating other's role too much.

President Kim Il Sung expects that the peoples of other countries will make utmost efforts under their specific conditions and he says, with such great persuasive power, that in case they are not in a position to meet U.S. imperialism in front they will deserve praise, if they fall upon it quietly from behind and pinch it or pull out its hair.

All these facts clearly prove the important contribution of President Kim Il Sung to the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on nation, the theory for revolution and practice, in its new clear part.

Saying that one should firmly adhere to the stand of proletarian internationalism unconditionally in dealing with the national question, the author noted:

The criterion of how firmly one adheres to the principle of proletarian internationalism is to what extent one assists the people in the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle, not in words only, but by deeds, and how one tries to contribute to its victory.

The author stressed that President Kim Il Sung sets examples not only in words but in practice.

Independent National Economy

Referring to the question of liquidating the national differences and inequality, the author continued:

The national differences and inequality are not the same.

In the Marxist-Leninist theory on nation, due discussion has taken place on the question of the national differences after the triumph of the socialist revolution, but there has been no proper discussion on the question of national inequality.

The exposition of the question of national inequality after the triumph of the socialist revolution stood out as an urgent task, indispensable in the development of the world system of socialism and the advance of the world anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

I should point out here that President Kim Il Sung who has made an important contribution, as shown above, to the development and confirmation of the theory on the anti-imperialist, national liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and its strategic and tactical lines, has made a noteworthy contribution also to the solution of the question of national inequality after the triumph of the socialist revolution.

The characteristic feature of President Kim Il Sung's proposition on this question is that he attaches greatest importance to the liquidation of the national inequality among the socialist countries, regarding its practical basis as their economic backwardness and that he put forth the building of an independent national economy as the central task for this.

It can be said that President Kim Il Sung's proposition and exposition of this question are really original because he grasped the question of national inequality after the triumph of the socialist revolution mainly from the aspect of economic basis and, furthermore, put forward the establishment of *Juche*, that is, the building of an independent national economy, as the basic direction of the solution of the question.

And this functions in a way as the material foundation in urging the rectification of the national egoism of big countries, another factor of national inequality.

Like this, we can clearly realize once again that the theory of President Kim Il Sung on nation is firmly based on the *Juche* idea in all aspects and signifies its embodiment.

DPRK Sets Up Diplomatic Ties With Bangladesh and Liberia

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic envoys between our country and the People's Republic of Bangladesh has been published on Dec. 16.

The joint communique says:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level between the two countries to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The DPRK established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Liberia.

A joint communique on opening diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries was released in Pyongyang on Dec. 20. **(KCNA)**

Impressive Achievements Scored in Socialist Construction in DPRK

Last year saw the revolutionary zeal of the Korean working people running ever higher to carry out the annual assignments of 1973—the middle year of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76), a grand programme for the building of socialism.

President Kim Il Sung, in his New Year address of 1973, said: **"The revolutionary tasks raised before us this year are very difficult and enormous. All the working people must valiantly get over all difficulties and obstacles and bring about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by giving a fuller scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and thus make the year 1973 a decisive year in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan."**.

The mining industry achieved splendid results. The production shows an increase of more than 30 per cent above 1972. (The Sanghwa Youth Colliery jerked up the monthly coal output to 16,000 tons.)

The production of electricity jumped 102.1 per cent. The Pukchang Thermal Power Plant was put into operation.

The output of machinery during the last eleven months (Jan.-Nov., 1973) rose to 115.5 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1972: tractors to 133.2 per cent, lorries to 121 per cent, large-size bulldozers to 320 per cent, battery cars to 162 per cent, crushers to 162 per cent, trailers for tractors to 473.5 per cent, rice harvesters to 126.6 per cent and aggregate plants to 150 per cent.

The output of machine tools increased radically.

The production of structural steels at different iron and steel works was doubled. The Chollima Kangson Steel Works trebled the production of alloy steel, steel slab and forgings.

The nation's output of pig iron augmented 30 per cent and steel over 20 per cent as against 1972. (The Kim Chaek Iron Works turns out 4 million tons of pig iron and steel a year.)

The Pyongyang Metro was opened to traffic.

Fresh successes have been made in the domain of chemical industry.

The vinalon output at the February 8 Vinalon Mill is now 2.5 times that of 1972.

The output of chemical fibres increased over 1.6 times, vinyl chloride 1.7 times, chemical fertilizers 1.3 times and agricultural chemicals 1.8 times as against 1972.

More than 400 million metres of high-quality fabrics a year are produced (the output will reach 500-600 million metres in 1976.)

More than 30,000 kinds of daily necessities are also produced, among them watches, electric rice-cooking pots and TV sets.

Varieties of consumer goods have been expanded 4 times in the past one year.

The fishermen of the East Coast hauled a daily average of nearly 12,000 tons.

Agricultural production made a big advance.

More than 12,000 reservoirs, large and small, over 7,800 pumping stations and tens of thousands of various irrigation facilities were built. 31 out of 100 *chongbo* — one *chongbo* approximates one hectare — of arable land is now irrigated; the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* is one ton and every farm village is supplied with electricity.

Per-household income is greater than in any other years.

Each household of the Kwangchon Cooperative Farm, Sukchon county, South Pyongan Province, received as its share 14 tons of grain on an average and a large amount of money.

Consequently, 6,500,000-7,000,000 tons of grain is estimated to have been produced.

A steadfast development was made in stock-breeding. Take an example: The Mangyongdae Chicken Plant with the annual capacity of over 100 million eggs will produce 3 billion eggs within two years.

Fruits are being grown in the land of 300,000 *chongbo*, and the output runs into 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons.

The wages increase while the prices are lowered. The Price Fixing Commission says the average house rent is 0.3 per cent of the monthly income and foods are virtually free of charge.

Every year workers and office employees enjoy a 14-28 day paid leave.

Women with more than three children work six hours a day but they receive the wages for eight-hour day, and a woman worker gets 77-day paid leave before and after confinement.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education is now in effect.

School textbooks, uniforms and other school things are furnished free.

One hundred fourty universities and colleges and more than 500 higher specialized schools and higher technical schools and thousands of middle schools and primary schools are built with over a quarter of the population attending. (More than 600,000 engineers and specialists are in active service and this figure will reach one million soon.)

The universal free medical care is in force and thoroughgoing phylactic measures are taken. Not 60 but 90 is considered the year of longevity celebration.

Today, in the per capita output of major industrial products—electricity, coal, steel, chemical fertilizers, cement—the DPRK ranks among the advanced industrial countries.

This palatial Pyongyang Metro is a great boon to smooth and cultured traffic.

Shown here is the interior of the gigantic automated Kumsong Tractor Plant.

1973: Fruitful Year to Chongryun's Work For Reunification and Defence of Rights

This photo shows the Central Korean Hall of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) representing the will and interests of the 600,000 Korean citizens in this country. Its main job is to help accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to champion the democratic national rights of Koreans here under the banner of the Juche idea.

During the last year of 1973 the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) made impressive contribution towards the independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland and creditably upheld the sacred Korean identity card among the 600,000 Korean nationals in this country.

President Kim Il Sung, cabling to Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun in the New Year of 1973, stated that Chongryun should **"rally its functionaries and the masses of the compatriots ever closer around our Party and the Government of the Republic, vigorously organize and mobilize the masses of the compatriots to the patriotic struggle for defence of all the democratic and national rights of the compatriots in Japan including their national education and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."**

Last year 18 delegations from the Korean community in Japan were cordially received by President Kim Il Sung, who sent fine gifts to five delegations from the community attending international conferences. A colorful folk music delegation of the prestigious Mansudae Art Troupe and seven other delegations from the DPRK visited this country.

One thousand fifty-nine million four hundred ninety-three thousand five hundred Japanese yen was remitted from the DPRK in three instalments for the democratic national education of the Korean children in Japan, bringing the total figure of the educational aid funds and stipends to 13,956,972,733 yen, plus over 680 pieces of schooling materials.

The *Juche* ideological world outlook was firmly established among Chongryun officials and Korean nationals, with their socialist patriotism running higher; a daily two-hour study became routine and more literature was published on the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, his teachings, revolutionary history and the achievements in the socialist fatherland.

The infrastructure of Chongryun was reinforced and streamlined to suit the rapidly-changing situation here and abroad, with more cadres trained or retrained and increasing numbers of unidentified and unorganized Koreans being found out and educated.

The national educational project expanded in quality and quantity at the 158 Korean schools scattered throughout this country with the enrolment increased, with many leaving Japanese schools to attend the Korean schools.

The right of Koreans to engage in legitimate business activities was safely defended and many businessmen displayed patriotic enthusiasm in their participation in the work of Chongryun. Their prosperity is clear from the figure: The deposits of the 35 Korean credit associations have a total of 208,500 million yen, dispersed at 122 branches.

A particular mention must be made of the successful campaign to kill for the fourth time the notorious "Immigration Bill" which the Japanese authorities planned to wield in subverting the organization of Chongryun and tear apart the Korean community as part of their hostility toward the DPRK.

The 166th-9th groups of Korean returnees left Japan to be warmly embraced by the socialist motherland, while the scope of free travel to the homeland and foreign countries was progressively widened.

It is noteworthy that Chongryun helped frustrate the two-Korea plot of the U.S., Japanese and south Korean authorities at the 28th United Nations General Assembly by launching an extensive opposition. More than 235,000 Korean adults in this country joined the signatures-collecting campaign and the collected signatures, opposing the two-Korea plot, were directly handed over to the U.N. Hq. authorities in New York on November 21.

Chongryun organized and sponsored various kinds of activities to condemn the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist oppression and the reinvasion of south Korea by Japanese monopoly capital, and the war policy of the U.S. imperialists in particular. The abduction of Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, was also thoroughly exposed and denounced.

Chongryun extended fervent support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle of the south Korean students and people in other walks of life against the Pak Jung Hi clique, demanding the democratization of the society and the reunification of the country.

Vigorous efforts were made to build up closer friendly relations with the Japanese people and other peace-loving peoples of the world, upholding the independent principled foreign policy of the DPRK.

Minju Choson Defines Peaceful Reunification as Invariable Policy of DPRK Government

PYONGYANG, Dec. 15 (KCNA) —Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) in an article declares that it is an invariable policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to reunify the country in a peaceful way.

Our people, it says, will as ever wage a determined struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique betraying and violating the agreed points of the north-south joint statement and will never tolerate the Pak Jung Hi clique's manoeuvres for a fratricidal war and permanent split of the nation.

U.N. Accord on Korea

The article recalls that the 28th United Nations General Assembly which discussed the Korean question in the presence of the representative of the DPRK expressed its hope for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the north-south joint statement the main content of which is the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and decided to disband the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of aggression at the service of U.S. imperialism.

This, the article emphasizes, is a great victory of the line of the country's independent and peaceful reunification put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and clearly demonstrates that the correctness of the three principles of national reunification put forth by the leader and clarified in the north-south joint statement has won international recognition and the warm support and sympathy of broad public circles.

The article quotes the following words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"It is the invariable policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully. From the first days of our country's division, we have made all sincere efforts for its peaceful reunification."

The article says:

The peaceful principle, one of the basic principles of our Party's line of national reunification, stipulates the reunification of the artificially divided country by peaceful means, not by means of war. This principle is based on a scientific analysis of the nature of the question of national reunification, the unanimous will and desire of the people in north and south Korea and the prospect of the peaceful reunification of the country.

No Need to Fight It Out

The peaceful principle of national reunification proceeds, above all, from the nature of the reunification question itself. The question of our country's reunification is not a question of dispute between different nations but an internal affair of our nation, a homogeneous nation. It is a domestic issue of our nation on putting an end to the territorial division and national split forced by U.S. imperialism and restoring the inherent national bonds and political, economic and cultural links of our people. Therefore, there is no ground whatsoever for our people to fight each other over the question of reunification, their internal affair.

The peaceful principle of national reunification also accords fully with the aspiration and desire of our people.

Stating that the Korean people have the capacity to solve the question of reunification in a peaceful way, the article continues:

The united strength of the people in the northern half is a solid guarantee for the peaceful reunification of the country and the forces demanding peaceful reunification have grown stronger than ever before in south Korea.

If the people in the north and south of Korea pool strength and struggle against foreign forces, they will be able to drive out of south Korea the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the very one responsible for the split of our nation and the main obstacle in the way of our country's peaceful reunification, and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If the north and south adhere to the principle of not forcing their ideology, ideal and system on the other side, transcending the differences of system and ideal, for the sake of national unity, there is no need to fight with arms.

If everybody takes this stand, it will be possible to achieve the national unity, transcending the differences of system and ideal and to successfully realize the peaceful reunification of the country with the united efforts of the north and south.

Referring to the fact that our Party and the Government of the Republic have put forth a fair and realistic line of national reunification and made all sincere efforts for its realization from the first days of the artificial division of the country by U.S. imperialism, the article goes on:

Especially after the dialogue between the north and south was realized and the north-south joint statement made public, our Party and the Government of the Republic set forth signal and realistic proposals for the promotion of the country's peaceful reunification and indicated various reasonable ways.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic made to the south Korean authorities on several occasions the five-point proposal for removing the military confrontation between the north and south and dispelling the tensions between them as the most pressing, key problem for removing misunderstanding and distrust between the north and south, deepening mutual understanding and trust and creating a climate of great national unity, improving the north-south relations and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

Our five-point proposal—stoppage of arms reinforcement and arms race, withdrawal of all the foreign troops, reduction of armies and armaments, cessation of introduction of weapons from foreign countries and conclusion of a peace agreement—is the first step toward the country's peaceful reunification.

5-Point Reunification Program

In his historic June 23 speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, advanced the five-point program for attaining the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

When the five-point program of peaceful reunification is realized, whose content is to remove the state of military confrontation and ease the tensions between the north and south, to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south, to convene a great national congress composed of representatives of the people of all strata and all the political parties and public organizations in the north and south and to institute a north-south confederation under the single national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and to enter the United Nations under the single national title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, a great change will take place in accomplishing the historic cause of the peaceful reunification of the country in conformity with the common desire of our people and the world people on the principles of the north-south joint statement.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, the splittists within and without, have turned down all our patriotic and realistic proposals for peaceful reunification, and have aggravated the state of military confrontation and tension and led the dialogue itself to a rupture, persistently resorting to the policy of war, while inciting confrontation, competition and co-existence with dialogue, in contravention of the agreed points of the north-south joint statement. Even after the north-south joint statement was published, the Pak Jung Hi clique have committed without hesitation such unpardonable treacherous acts as begging for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the source of the constant tension and war in our country, and spreading the argument of the "usefulness" of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' occupation of south Korea for justifying it.

These are irrefutably vicious manoeuvres to obstruct the peaceful reunification by wrecking the atmosphere of peace in Korea and rendering acute the confrontation and tension between the north and south.

Withdrawal of U.S. Troops Prerequisite

The article goes on:

The 28th United Nations General Assembly unanimously approved and supported the north-south joint statement which takes reunification by peaceful means as one of the basic principles of the solution of the question of Korea's reunification, and thus dealt a heavy blow at the splittists within and without who had desperately opposed peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique truly respect the U.N. decision and support the north-south joint statement, they should make the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of the country, withdraw without delay from south Korea which they are occupying and stop all their acts aggravating the situation and creating an atmosphere of fight in Korea.

And if they truly want the country's independent and peaceful reunification, they should accept our five-point proposal and five-point program of peaceful reunification which fully conform to the principles of the north-south joint statement and will bring about an epochal turn in expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Sure to win is the cause of reunification of our people fighting on along the line of the country's independent and peaceful reunification which was put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and enjoyed absolute support at the current United Nations General Assembly, stresses the article.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

S. Koreans Press for Removal of Pak Dictatorship, Oppose Japanese Militarist Reinroads

The struggle against the Pak Jung Hi military fascist dictatorial "regime" and for democratization of society has been actively joined by the opposition parties of south Korea. (Reports carried here: as of Dec. 22, 1973)

Opposition Parties

The Democratic Unification Party held an extraordinary all-party convention on December 18 in Seoul and clarified its stand and demand to cope with the present south Korean situation created by the Pak Jung Hi clique opposed to national reunification.

This opposition party made public this stand and demand in its platform, declaration of the convention, resolution and letter to the south Korean people.

In its platform revised at the convention, the party manifested its stand determinedly opposed to the plot of the Pak clique to perpetuate the division of the nation and included in it the provision that it "opposes the simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations.

In the letter to the people, the party demanded that a "nation-wide consultative body for unification should be formed without delay with political parties, public organizations, religious bodies, intellectuals and patriotic figures to facilitate reunification."

In the declaration of the convention, they put forward the party's immediate action line of seven points including: "to force the incompetent and corrupt anti-democratic Pak regime to step down" and "to wage a movement for expelling the vile Japanese capital that ruins the national economy."

It expressed national indignation at the aggressive forces of the Japanese monopoly capital that floods into south Korea and "ruins the national economy" and appealed to the public circles to "launch a movement for expelling" this aggressive "Japanese capital."

After the convention, more than 400 representatives of the party staged a demonstration on December 18, shouting slogans "Down with Pak's regime," "We cannot live under the revitalized system of dictatorship," "Let us expel heinous Japanese capital" and so on, led by the bearers of placards opposing the fascist dictatorship of the Pak clique and the reinvasion of the Japanese monopoly capital.

The demonstrators came into collision with the riot policemen on the street. The police arrested more than 10 demonstrators.

Earlier, **Kim Yong Sam, vice-President of the New Democratic Party,** one of the opposition parties of south Korea, told a news conference for foreign press on December 17 in Seoul his views on the question of the north-south dialogue and the fascist "revitalized system."

He called for pushing for a "peace agreement to eliminate military tension between the north and south and help create an atmosphere for mutual exchanges."

He stressed: "a north-south conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations be convened to begin tackling problems" in the dialogue.

Speaking of the fascist "revitalization" ruse of the Pak Jung Hi bandits in October, 1972, he declared: This was the "second coup d'etat to build up a dictatorial rule."

He demanded the "total revision" of the vandalic "revitalized constitution" fabricated under the "martial law," "restoration of a democratic system" and the "dissolution of the Central Intelligence Agency," the headquarters of intelligence politics.

Students

A meeting of more than 200 students was held in the Christians Hall in Chongro, Seoul, on the afternoon of the 17th under the co-sponsorship of **the General Christian Students Federation and the Catholic Students Federation of South Korea.**

At the meeting that lasted two hours, the students adopted two statements addressed respectively to the Pak Jung Hi fascist group and the Japanese Government.

In the statement to the south Korean fascist group, the students demanded of it "to put an end to the big-stick policy and immediately establish a system of freedom and democracy" and "call off the south Korea-Japan ministerial conference for freeing itself from economic dependence on Japan."

In the statement to the Japanese Government, the students strongly demanded that "the Japanese Government give up the move to establish its economic domination over south Korea through the south Korea-Japan ministerial conference and desist from the tie-up with a handful of the comprador clique of south Korea."

The spokesman of the students declared that "the south Korean students will continue to demand reforms in south Korea and, at the same time, step up their anti-Japanese struggle."

The patriotic students of the law college of Seoul University persisted in their sit-in in the college library day and night on December 12.

The Christian students of Kukmin University in Seoul published recently their fighting resolution.

The students associated with more than 20 churches in Seoul held a meeting on the afternoon of December 18 to inaugurate the "Federation of Church Youth" in close link with each other and indignantly denounced the treacherous and fascist crimes of the traitorous Pak clique.

They adopted at the meeting a 6-point resolution demanding: "Repeal the revitalising constitution!" and "Promptly call off the south Korea-Japan ministerial conference!" Then, over 100 students stormed outdoors and staged a demonstration shouting slogans.

Students of Rihwa Women's University staged a demonstration on the 19th against the Pak clique's treacherous "tourism policy" offering south Korean women to foreign capitalists as playthings.

That afternoon, indignantly denouncing the treacheries of the Pak clique who sell a great number of women like commodities to Japanese and other foreign "tourists" as playthings under the cloak of "tourism," scores of students of the university, at the approach to the Kimpo Airport, handed out to each foreign tourist an appeal to the effect that the so-called "promotion of tourism" is reducing women to commodities and they "cannot overlook the inhuman savagery ignoring inviolable human rights."

They staged a demonstration with placards declaring that they oppose the Pak fascist gang's "prostitution tourism" mercilessly trampling upon the women's human rights and demanding that "no more money-making should be sought through selling women."

On Dec. 22, 15 **students of the Christian Student Council of Seoul University** surged to the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, carrying banners and placards reading "Immediately Cancel 'ROK-Japan Ministerial Conference'!" "Oppose Prostitution Tourism!" They demonstrated there in protest against the Japanese authorities, distributing leaflets which print their declaration among the citizens and sat down in front of the embassy.

Surprised at this, the police bandits mercilessly arrested all the students.

Public Bodies

The "National Council for Defence of Democracy," a united front organisation of the south Korean democratic forces, in its statement dated December 13 bitterly denounced the present fascist dictatorial system whereby the Pak clique have all powers to themselves and demanded of them to fully guarantee the "nation its basic rights."

The lawyers association in Seoul issued a statement on December 17 denouncing the fascist gang which brings people to "trials" on arbitrarily faked-up charges.

The Korean Christians in Chicago, the United States, made public a declaration. It denounced the Pak clique.

Anti-Pak demonstrators of the south Korean opposition "Democratic Unification Party" clash with police bandits on Dec. 18 last in downtown Seoul.

Police gang violently arrest on Dec. 22 last the Christian student demonstrators of Seoul University in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul.

International Support

Chinese press, workers, students and women voiced their firm support to the struggle of the south Korean students and people against the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for democratic freedom and rights, according to reports from Peking.

"People's Daily" carried on December 14 last a commentator's article under the title "Salute Student Youth and Other People of South Korea," supporting the south Korean students' struggle.

The article stressed:

The brave south Korean students and other people are not isolated in their just struggle. They have the resolute support of the people in the northern half of the Republic, the Chinese people and the people in Asia and the rest of the world. We are deeply convinced that so long as the students and other people in south Korea strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly be able to win successive victories.

The Hsinhua News Agency published on the same day an article supporting the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean women against the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors.

Workers of **the Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill** gathered at a rally on Dec. 14 last and expressed their firm support to the south Korean people.

Students of **Peking and Tsinghua universities** gathered at a rally in Peking University on Dec. 13 last to voice firm support to the south Korean students and people.

Students of **Nankai University** in Tientsin held a meeting on Dec. 13 last, voicing firm militant solidarity with the south Korean students.

Students of **Liaoning University** in Shenyang City sent a cable of support on Dec. 14 last to the Student Union of Koryo University in Seoul.

The Student Committee of the Kaifeng Normal College sent on Dec. 16 last a telegram to the south Korean students supporting their struggle.

Representatives of women of all circles in Peking gathered at a meeting on Dec. 13 last to voice resolute support for the just struggle of south Korean women and people.

On the other hand, recently **the Vietnamese paper "People's Army Daily"** strongly supported the just struggle of the south Korean people against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to a report from Hanoi.

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students issued a statement on November 19 last in support of the struggle of the south Korean students, according to a report from Prague.

(KCNA)

Rihwa girls demonstrate before Japanese tourists in an airport of Seoul on Dec. 19 last, carrying placards protesting against the "prostitution tourism."

DPRK Foreign Ministry Bares Seoul's "M.E. Policy"

PYONGYANG, Dec. 21 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 20 exposing and denouncing the current noisy advertisement of the so-called "switchover in the Middle East policy" by the south Korean authorities.

The south Korean authorities, it says, issued a "statement" on the so-called "Middle East policy" on December 15, in which they waxed quite eloquent about their so-called "switchover in the Middle East policy," using a profusion of spurious, empty words to create the impression that they support the struggle of the Arab people. This is nothing but a ridiculous farce full of barefaced lies and hypocrisy.

As everyone knows, the successive rulers of south Korea, siding with the U.S. imperialists, have opposed the Arab people and zealously supported and encouraged the Israeli aggressors and maintained very close links with them in all fields, political, economic and military.

Such relations are not only maintained today, but also being further strengthened with each passing day.

During the Middle East war in October, the south Korean rulers widely reported through their subsidized propaganda media about "the successes of the Israeli troops in battles," painting a distorted picture of the just struggle of the Egyptian and Syrian people and other Arab people, thus rendering active support and encouragement to the Israeli aggressors. When the Middle East war broke out, the south Korean "foreign minister" met the Israeli Ambassador and even assured him of the dispatch of a "ground volunteer army" to Israel.

In actuality, the south Korean authorities, together with the U.S. imperialists, have sent their military personnel to Israel of late to actively back her.

That the so-called "statement" of the south Korean authorities on the "switchover in the Middle East policy" is, in fact, a sham and pure fraud, was made crystal clear by the fact that they got Israel's "understanding" before publishing the "statement."

The sudden row of the south Korean authorities over the "switchover in the Middle East policy" was only motivated by their aim of extricating themselves from the economic crisis into which they have been driven deeper by the just oil embargo of the Arab countries and saving themselves from the position of an international orphan in which they find themselves isolated and forsaken by the Arab people and other peoples of the third world.

This move of the south Korean authorities is an insult to the Arab people who rose in the struggle to restore the lands occupied by the enemy and defend national independence and dignity, said the statement.

With no machinations, the statement goes on, can the south Korean authorities ever cover up their ugly colour in opposing the Arab people on the side of the Israeli aggressors in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will as ever stand firm on the side of the Arab people who are fighting staunchly against the Israeli aggressors and will support and encourage their sacred cause of struggle in every way till they will have won final victory, concludes the statement.

KCNA Flays Seoul's War Moves

PYONGYANG, Dec. 17 (KCNA)—The Korean Central News Agency is authorized to issue the following statement:

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements under their patronage are of late perpetrating incessant grave military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, amassing high-speed rocket gunboats and various other type naval vessels in the sea off the Ongjin Peninsula.

On December 15 and 16, the Pak Jung Hi clique infiltrated destroyers and escort crafts into the sea off Tungsangott, the coastal waters of our side. They have kept sending high-speed rocket gunboats, medium-size landing crafts, fast-sailing army transport ships, rocket gunboats and various other type naval vessels into the waters off Haeju and Ongjin Peninsula to commit espionage and hostile acts against our side. The cases numbered more than 80 in the recent 10 odd days alone.

Timing to coincide with this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated incessant grave military provocations by infiltrating their high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" based in Okinawa into the airspace above the Ongjin Peninsula, Kosong, Pyonggang and Yonan.

These are grave provocations aimed at coiling up the tension and whipping up a war hysteria in Korea, going against the aspiration of the entire Korean people and the world progressive people for peace in Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean Central News Agency is authorized to vehemently denounce the war rackets madly kicked up by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean bellicose elements under their patronage as criminal acts intended to exacerbate the tension and freeze the division of the country wantonly violating and overriding the armistice agreement and totally disregarding the July 4 north-south joint statement and the points of agreement.

At the meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on December 1 our side exposed and denounced the enemy's cases of intrusion into our west coastal waters and demanded that the enemy side stop such acts at once and submit applications to our side if it intends to send its naval vessels to the islands under its control within our coastal waters.

This is in full accord with sub-Paragraph 13-B of the armistice agreement stipulating that the waters off "all the islands lying to the north and west of the provincial boundary line between Hwanghae-do and Kyonggi-do" shall be the coastal waters of our side, and only "the island groups of Paekryong-do, Taechong-do, Sochong-do, Yonpyong-do and Udo" shall remain under the control of the "allied forces" and with sub-Paragraph 15 of the armistice agreement stipulating that "the waters contiguous to the land area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side shall be respected."

This is also a most effective step for preventing armed clashes between the two opposing sides in the waters and maintaining peace and security there.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean bellicose elements, far from complying with the just demand of ours, are raising a hue and cry over some sort of "intrusion" of our vessels into "the territorial waters," clamouring about "threat of aggression" like a thief crying "stop a thief!" in a foolish attempt to cover up the ulterior aim of their premeditated military provocations.

It is clear that the routine patrol duty performed by our naval vessels in the territorial waters of our side north of the extension of the Military Demarcation Line cannot be an "intrusion" into their non-existent "territorial waters."

Moreover, it cannot be a sort of "threat of aggression" for south Korea.

It is not fortuitous that the Pak Jung Hi clique has recently ordered the south Korean "united services to stand on the alert" and held a "leading commanders meeting attended by army corps commanders and highers-up" to discuss the question of "stepping up the systems of regular war and irregular war" at a time when the struggle of the south Korean students and people against fascism and for democracy is growing in strength.

It is nothing but a plot-breeding move to divert the attention of the south Korean people elsewhere, suppress the daily mounting struggle of the south Korean students and people and bridge over the internal and external crisis that the south Korean authorities are viciously kicking up the war rackets in south Korea, again talking about the "threat of southward invasion" whose falsity has long been disclosed.

And this is aimed at laying obstacles to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification through the artificial exacerbation of the tension and finding a pretext for "justifying" the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

With no manoeuvres can the south Korean reactionaries attain their heinous aim.

If the bellicose elements of south Korea persist in coiling up the situation, raising reckless war rackets, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The south Korean bellicose elements must stop at once the reckless military provocations and behave with discretion, looking straight at the reality.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must not instigate the Pak Jung Hi clique to kick up war rackets, but quit south Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressor armed forces.

December 17, 1973

Fatherland Front Denounces "Tokyo-Seoul Talks"

PYONGYANG, Dec. 21 (KCNA)—Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, strongly demanded that the south Korean rulers promptly desist from opening the criminal "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" and stop the treacherous acts of selling the country to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

She made public a statement on Dec. 20 denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique for scheming to open the criminal "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" in conspiracy with the Japanese reactionaries. It was reported that at the "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference," the Pak Jung Hi clique would beg for nearly 423 million dollars of loan in the form of "loans for development of heavy and chemical industries" and "aid to the new village movement" under the name of so-called "economic cooperation."

Director of the Secretariat Ho Jong Suk noted that the south Korean traitors are running hogwild to usher in the Japanese monopoly capital in real earnest and further tighten the compact with the Japanese reactionaries with the heinous aim of bridging over the daily worsening politico-economic crisis and prolonging their dirty remaining days by means of putting south Korea into the hands of the Japanese militarists.

Owing to the treacherous acts of the south Korean authorities in introducing into south Korea the aggressive Japanese monopoly capital without restriction, the dependence of south Korea on Japan is now further deepening, she noted, and stated:

If the treacherous "south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" be opened, it will accelerate the subordination of south Korea by Japanese militarism, bring greater calamities to the south Korean people and lay another obstacle in the way of national reunification.

Fully aware of this, the south Korean students, intellectuals, religionists and opposition parties have so valiantly come out to the plaza of struggle, holding demonstrations and indignation meetings under the slogans "Overthrow the Pak 'Regime'!" "Call Off the South Korea-Japan Ministerial Conference!" and "Put an End to Dependence on Japan!"

She extended full support and encouragement to their patriotic struggle.

She quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Our people can never allow the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists to rob them of their country and become slaves for the latter, and repeat the disgraceful history of 1910 when their country was lost."

Director of the Secretariat Ho Jong Suk stated:

All the patriotic forces of south Korea, irrespective of ideas and political views, religious belief and past career, should more valiantly turn out as one in the nation-wide struggle to smash the criminal "south Korea-Japan ministerial conference," hold in check the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists, thwart the fascist terror rule and nation-splitting manoeuvres of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and achieve democracy and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Japanese militarists must behave with discretion, looking straight at the reality, call off the "south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" and give up their ambition of reinvasion on south Korea.

Chongryun's Stern Protest

Li Gye Baek, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), met Omura Joji, deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Japanese Government, on the afternoon of December 14, 1973 and handed him a letter of protest of the Chongryun CSC addressed to the Japanese Government and strongly demanded that the criminal "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" be called off.

Pointing to the Japanese Government's plan to open the "ministerial conference" and support the Pak Jung Hi military fascist "regime" under the cloak of "economic aid" and intensify economic infiltration into south Korea, the Chongryun CSC said in the letter that it runs diametrically counter to the will and interests of the Korean people and it will prove to be a source seriously affecting the future relations between Korea and Japan.

The letter strongly demanded that the Japanese Government give up the scheduled "ministerial conference" and stop its "economic aid" designed to buttress the Pak clique, lending an ear to the public opinion at home and abroad.

The letter also strongly demanded that the Japanese Government rectify its unfriendly policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stop all its acts obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, probe to the bottom the truth of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case and enable him to revisit Japan for his early reinstatement to the original circumstances.

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